

(58) Vector Notation (Column and \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} form)

WORKING AT D/E

(1) Given that $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 4\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$, find, in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ | (ii) $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ | (iii) $2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$ |
| (iv) $4\mathbf{a}$ | (v) $-2\mathbf{b}$ | (vi) $3(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$ |

(2) Given that $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ find column vectors for:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) $\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b}$ | (ii) $3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ | (iii) $2\mathbf{a}$ |
| (iv) $4\mathbf{b}$ | (v) $-3\mathbf{c}$ | (vi) $5(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})$ |

(3) In the triangle OAB , $\overrightarrow{OA} = 2\mathbf{p} - 3\mathbf{q}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB} = \mathbf{p} + 7\mathbf{q}$

Find an expression in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} for \overrightarrow{AB} .

WORKING AT B/C

(1) $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ q \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Given that $3\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} = 5\mathbf{c}$, find the values of p and q .

(2) In the triangle OAB , $\overrightarrow{OA} = 9\mathbf{p} + 2\mathbf{q}$ and $\overrightarrow{AB} = 5\mathbf{p} - 3\mathbf{q}$

Find an expression in terms of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} for \overrightarrow{OB} .

(3) Given that $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ is parallel to $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$ find the value of p .

WORKING AT A*/A

(1) Given that the resultant of the vectors $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{b} = p\mathbf{i} + 2p\mathbf{j}$ is parallel to the vector $\mathbf{c} = 4\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$.

- (a) Find, the value of p as a simplified fraction.
(b) Which has the greatest magnitude, the resultant of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} or the vector \mathbf{c} ? You must show workings.

(2) $\mathbf{a} = 4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{b} = -4\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j}$

Given that $\mathbf{a} + \mu\mathbf{b}$ is parallel to the vector $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$, find the exact value of μ .